

STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

The status of the claims of the current application stands as follows:

1. **(Currently Amended)** A method of estimating a process efficiency of a dialysis system comprising a dialyzer, wherein said dialyzer is connected to a patient's blood system for performing a dialysis treatment of the patient, said dialyzer having a potential cleaning clearance capacity (K_{eff} , K), wherein said method comprises:
determining a whole body clearance ratio (K_{wb}/K_{eff} , K_{wb}/K) defining the patient's response to value representing a whole body clearance of the patient divided by the potential cleaning clearance capacity (K_{eff}, K), the whole body clearance ratio being a dimensionless positive numeral smaller than one of the dialyzer.
2. **(Currently Amended)** A method according to claim 1, wherein the step of determining the whole body clearance ratio (K_{wb}/K_{eff} , K_{wb}/K) value comprises:
measuring a final blood urea concentration no later than approximately one minute after the end of a dialysis treatment;
measuring an equilibrated blood urea concentration no earlier than approximately one half hour after the end of the dialysis treatment; and
dividing said final blood urea concentration by said equilibrated blood urea concentration so as to obtain the whole body clearance ratio value.
3. **(Currently Amended)** A method according to claim 2, wherein said measuring of said final blood urea concentration is measured includes measuring said final blood urea concentration immediately after the end of the dialysis treatment to obtain the whole body clearance ratio (K_{wb}/K) with respect to a dialyzer clearance (K).
4. **(Currently Amended)** A method according to claim 2, wherein said measuring of said final blood urea concentration is measured includes measuring said final blood urea concentration

approximately one minute after the end of the dialysis treatment to obtain the whole body clearance ratio (K_{wb}/K_{eff}) with respect to an effective clearance (K_{eff}).

5. **(Currently Amended)** A method according to claim 1, wherein the step of determining the whole body clearance ratio (K_{wb}/K_{eff} , K_{wb}/K) value comprises of:
 - measuring an initial urea concentration (C_{d0} , C_{b0});
 - measuring at least two subsequent urea concentration values at spaced time intervals after the dialysis treatment has started, a first value of said at least two values being measured no earlier than approximately one-half hour after the dialysis treatment has started;
 - deriving a starting urea concentration based on an extrapolation in time of said at least two values back to the start of the dialysis treatment; and
 - dividing said starting urea concentration by said initial urea concentration (C_{d0} , C_{b0}).
6. **(Currently Amended)** A method of estimating a whole body clearance ratio (K_{wb}/K_{eff}) value, with respect to an effective clearance (K_{eff}), of a dialysis treatment of a patient, said whole body clearance ratio (K_{wb}/K_{eff}) value defining a response by the patient to a potential cleaning clearance capacity (K_{eff}) of a dialyzer performing the dialysis treatment, comprising:
 - determining the whole body clearance ratio (K_{wb}/K_{eff}), with respect to the effective clearance (K_{eff}) value so as to represent a whole body clearance divided by an effective clearance of the dialysis treatment, the whole body clearance ratio value being based on a measurement of a slope (K_{wb}/V) of a logarithmic removal rate function (C_d , C_b), said function corresponding to a lowering of a urea concentration during the dialysis treatment, the whole body clearance ratio being a dimensionless positive numeral smaller than one.
7. **(Currently Amended)** A method according to claim 6, further comprising:
 - determining an initial dialysate urea concentration (C_{d0});

determining a total flow rate (Q_d) of spent dialysate during the dialysis treatment, said dialysis treatment including any ultrafiltration;
calculating, based on measurements performed during a steady state phase (t_3-t_4) of the treatment, the slope (K_{wb}/V) of said logarithmic removal rate function (C_d);
measuring a predialysis urea mass (m_0); and
determining the whole body clearance ratio (K_{wb}/K_{eff}), ~~with respect to the effective clearance (K_{eff})~~, value as a product of said slope (K_{wb}/V) and said predialysis urea mass (m_0), divided by said total flow rate (Q_d) and divided by said initial dialysate urea concentration (C_{d0}).

8. **(Currently Amended)** A method according to claim 6, further comprising:
calculating, based on measurements performed during a steady state phase (t_3-t_4) of the dialysis treatment, the slope (K_{wb}/V) of said logarithmic removal rate function (C_d, C_b);
determining an entire distribution volume (V); and
determining the whole body clearance ratio ($K_{wb}/K_{eff}, K_{wb}/K$) value as the product of said slope (K_{wb}/V) and said entire distribution volume (V) divided by the potential cleaning capacity (K_{eff}, K).
9. **(Previously Presented)** A method according to one of claims 7 or 8, wherein the slope (K_{wb}/V) of said logarithmic removal rate function (C_d) is measured on a dialysate side of a dialysis system comprising the dialyzer.
10. **(Previously Presented)** A method according to claim 8, wherein the slope (K_{wb}/V) of said logarithmic removal rate function (C_b) is measured on a blood side of a dialysis system comprising the dialyzer.

Claims 11-14: **(Canceled)**.

15. **(Currently Amended)** A method of performing a dialysis treatment program by a dialyzer, said method comprising the steps of:

performing a first dialysis treatment of the patient under a first set of conditions which include at least one of a treatment time and a composition of dialysate in the dialyzer, estimating, during the first dialysis treatment, a whole body clearance ratio (K_{wb}/K_{eff} , K_{wb}/K) value according to one of claims 2 to 6;

comparing the whole body clearance ratio (K_{wb}/K_{eff} , K_{wb}/K) value to a threshold ratio value; and

performing a dialysis treatment of the patient after said first dialysis treatment under a second set of conditions which are different from the first set of conditions, if the whole body clearance ratio (K_{wb}/K_{eff} , K_{wb}/K) value is less than the threshold ratio value.

16. **(Currently Amended)** An apparatus ~~configured to estimate a whole body clearance ratio of a dialysis treatment of a patient, the whole body clearance ratio (K_{wb}/K_{eff}), with respect to an effective clearance (K_{eff}), defining a response to a potential cleaning capacity of a dialyzer performing the dialysis treatment, said apparatus comprising:~~ a urea monitor circuit configured to determine an initial dialysate urea concentration (C_{d0}), determine a total flow rate (Q_d) of spent dialysate during the dialysis treatment including any ultra filtration, measure, during a steady state phase (t_3-t_4) of the dialysis treatment, a slope (K_{wb}/V) of a removal rate function corresponding to a lowering of a dialysate urea concentration during the dialysis treatment, and measure a predialysis urea mass (m_0); and

a processor configured to determine the ~~a~~ whole body clearance ratio (K_{wb}/K_{eff}) value for the patient, the ~~said~~ whole body clearance ratio (K_{wb}/K_{eff}) ~~with respect to the representing a whole body clearance of the patient divided by an effective clearance (K_{eff})~~, being determined as the product of said slope (K_{wb}/V) and said predialysis urea mass (m_0),

divided by said flow rate (Q_d) and divided by said initial dialysate urea concentration (C_{d0}), the whole body clearance ratio being a dimensionless positive numeral smaller than one.

17. (Cancelled).

18. (New) A computer-readable medium containing computer-executable instructions for performing a method of estimating a process efficiency of a dialysis system comprising a dialyzer, wherein the dialyzer is connected to a blood system of a patient for performing dialysis treatment of the patient and the dialyzer has a potential clearance capacity, the computer-executable instructions comprising:

a set of computer-executable instructions for determining a whole body clearance ratio value representing a whole body clearance of the patient divided by the potential clearance capacity of the dialyzer.

19. (New) A computer-readable medium according to claim 18, wherein said set of computer-executable instructions includes:

computer-executable instructions for receiving a final blood urea concentration measured no later than approximately one minute after the end of a dialysis treatment;

computer-executable instructions for receiving an equilibrated blood urea concentration measured no earlier than approximately one half hour after the end of the dialysis treatment;

computer-executable instructions for dividing said final blood urea concentration by said equilibrated blood urea concentration so as to obtain the whole body clearance ratio value; and

computer-executable instructions for displaying the whole body clearance ratio value along with an indication that the whole body clearance ratio value is a whole body clearance ratio.

20. (New) A computer-readable medium according to claim 18, wherein said set of computer-executable instructions includes:

computer-executable instructions for receiving an initial measured urea concentration;

computer-executable instructions for receiving at least two subsequent measured urea concentration values at spaced time intervals after the dialysis treatment has started, a first value of the at least two measured urea concentration values being measured no earlier than approximately one-half hour after the dialysis treatment has started;

computer-executable instructions for deriving a starting urea concentration based on an extrapolation in time of said at least two values back to the start of the dialysis treatment; and

computer-executable instructions for dividing the starting urea concentration by the initial urea concentration.

21. (New) A computer-readable medium according to claim 18, wherein said set of computer-executable instructions includes:

computer-executable instructions for measuring a slope of a logarithmic removal rate function corresponding to a lowering of a urea concentration during the dialysis treatment; and

computer-executable instructions for calculating the whole body clearance ratio value based on the slope of the logarithmic removal rate function.

22. (New) A computer-readable medium according to claim 21, wherein said set of computer-executable instructions includes:

computer-executable instructions for receiving an initial dialysate urea concentration;

computer-executable instructions for receiving a total flow rate of spent dialysate during the dialysis treatment, the dialysis treatment including any ultrafiltration;

computer-executable instructions for calculating, based on measurements performed during a steady state phase of the treatment, the slope of the logarithmic removal rate function;

computer-executable instructions for receiving a predialysis urea mass; and

computer-executable instructions for calculating the whole body clearance ratio value as a product of the slope and said predialysis urea mass, divided by the total flow rate and divided by the initial dialysate urea concentration.

23. (New) A computer-readable medium according to claim 22, wherein said set of computer-executable instructions further includes computer-executable instructions for displaying the whole body clearance ratio value along with an indication that the whole body clearance ratio value is a whole body clearance ratio.

24. (New) A computer-readable medium according to claim 21, wherein said set of computer-executable instructions includes:
computer-executable instructions for calculating, based on measurements performed during a steady state phase of the dialysis treatment, the slope of said logarithmic removal rate function;
computer-executable instructions for determining an entire distribution volume; and
computer-executable instructions for determining the whole body clearance ratio value as the product of the slope and the entire distribution volume divided by the potential cleaning capacity.